

UPPER SNAKE RIVER VALLEY DOG TRAINING CLUB



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NEWSLETTER **FEBRUARY** 2021

February Meeting

When: Feb. 18th at 7:00 PM
Location/Meeting type: TBD

Classes are Starting

Obedience, Rally, and Scent work classes start
Tuesday, February 2nd

*If you've signed up for a class, please read the updated standing rules for active members taking classes

Our April Agility Premium is Available

Visit USRVDTC.org for entry information

This is the only kind of chocolates I want for Valentines day



Fun Facts and Comic Corner

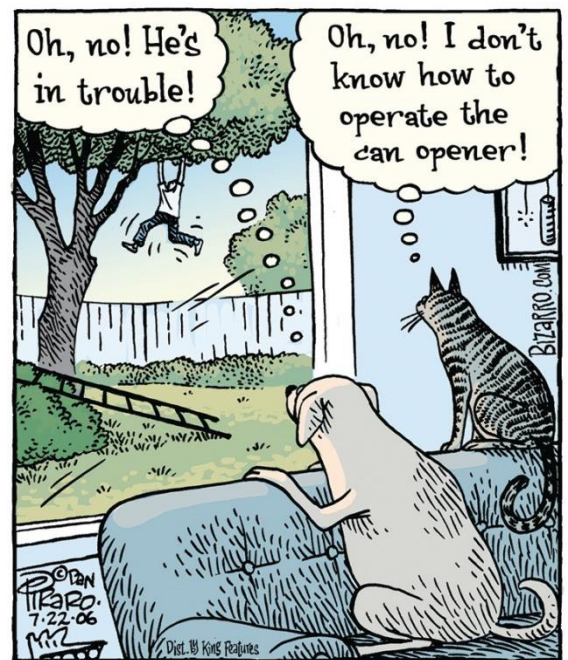
Had A "Discussion" With That Groundhog...



Winter Is Over.



Have you found a fun fact or a comic/meme you'd like me to share? Feel free to send it to me!



Should Trainers Tell Dogs When Their Behavior Is Wrong?

Is telling your dog when he has done the right thing all you need for training?

Posted Mar 09, 2016

[Stanley Coren PhD., DSc, FRSC](#)

The Golden Retriever moved across the floor to where a half a dozen dumbbell-shaped objects were spread out. As the dog approached one of these the trainer said "Yes!" in an enthusiastic voice. The dog immediately grabbed the article and returned it to her in exchange for a treat.



A few moments later the article with the handler's [scent](#) had been returned to the group of other items and placed in a different location. Again the big yellow dog moved forward and was about to lift another object from the floor, however this time it was not the item with the correct scent. Upon seeing this, the handler announced "Sorry!" The dog stopped reaching for the wrong item, looked back at the trainer, and then in a rather subdued manner began to explore the other items. Ultimately he decided on the correct item, which triggered another happy "Yes!" and when he returned with it he got another treat.

The first part of this training sequence is a quite common and familiar aspect of dog training. It is similar to what is called "clicker training" where a sound or a signal serves as a reward marker to indicate that the dog is made to correct response and this marker informs him that a treat will be waiting when he

returns to the handler ([click here](#) for more about that). The second part of the training sequence is considerably less common, since in this case the word "Sorry" is a marker which tells the dog that he was wrong, and that no reward is coming this time.

I asked the trainer why she chose to use this "no reward marker" and she said, "Telling the dog that it is wrong simply provides him with extra information and allows him to abandon any dead-end responses and move on to other behaviors that are more likely to be rewarded. I have read a number of times, and been to workshops where several well-known dog trainers have claimed that telling the dog when he is incorrect as well as when he is doing the right thing is a more efficient method of training."

The idea of a reward marker when training animals was introduced by the psychologist B. F. Skinner. I had a number of opportunities to speak with him since he would often visit Vancouver because his daughter was married to a faculty member in the history department at my university. On such visits he would often drop by the Psychology Department to visit with friends and acquaintances. At one point I remember asking him about how dog trainers might use markers. Specifically I wanted to know if we should be telling an animal when he was doing something wrong and was not about to be rewarded in the same way that we tell him when he was correct and was about to get his reward.

He shook his head and smiled. "Every time you reward an animal for doing the correct thing you strengthen that response and make it more likely that it will occur again. But signalling to an animal that it is wrong makes that very signal a kind of punisher. And the truth is that animals want to avoid anything associated with any situation where they might get punished. Do you do crossword puzzles?" I nodded. "Well the fun of doing crossword puzzles is that whenever you get something right you feel as if you have been rewarded. Imagine what would happen if each time you put down a wrong word or wrote a wrong letter in a square, the puzzle buzzed to tell you that you were wrong. Do you imagine that working such a crossword puzzle would be as much fun as working one where you simply got to poke around until you got the right answer without any negative commentary? Do you think that you would voluntarily choose to work at that puzzle which gave you that extra negative feedback rather than opting for the more traditional format?"

I thought about it and came to the conclusion that Skinner was probably right. I believe that I would prefer the situation where all of my feedback only

focused on my correct responses without making any fuss over my errors. If that is the case for a person isn't it reasonable to presume that animals that were being trained would likely feel the same way. However there was no actual data to support that conclusion — until now.

I recently obtained a copy of a thesis written by Naomi Rotenberg, who was a Master's degree student at the City University of New York's Hunter College*.

The experiment reported in that thesis directly addressed this issue.

Rotenberg's study was rather straightforward and involved 27 dogs which were being trained to perform a simple trick (to place both of their legs into a hoop on the floor). Half of the dogs were taught using only a reward marker, in this case the typically used sound of a clicker. The other half of the group was taught with both a rewarding clicker sound, but in addition they would hear a tone (just the tone that we call "middle C" on a piano) which told the dog that he had made a mistake and chosen the wrong behavior.

The training sequence involved the experimenter issuing the command "Hoop" and then luring the dog into making the correct response after which he heard the click and got a reward. The training was broken up into six different levels in which the lure was gradually phased out. At the highest level the dog simply received the verbal command and was expected to perform the behavior. How many successful levels the dog made it through during the training session was one indication as to how much the animal had learned. In addition the percentage of correct responses served as another measure of the dog's proficiency.

The results were quite unambiguous. The dogs who were rewarded for their correct responses and who simply had their incorrect responses ignored did considerably better. These dogs learned more quickly, and reached a higher level of proficiency than the dogs who received the "extra information" telling them when they were wrong. During the training sessions the median level of achievement for the dogs whose errors were ignored was level 4 (out of 6), while for those who were told when they were wrong as well as when they were right only achieved a median performance of level 1. In terms of percentage correct, those dogs who only received the markers indicating those instances when they did the right thing achieved a correct response rate of 60%, while those dogs who were also told when they did the wrong thing managed to be correct only 27% of the time. A statistical analysis showed that overall the dogs that only were told when they were correct were nearly twice as proficient at the end of training.

Rotenberg summarizes her results in this way [where I am spelling out her abbreviations in square brackets].

Not only did [non-reward markers that told dogs that they were wrong and no treat was coming] significantly affect dogs' performance overall, but they led many dogs to fail very early on in the training session. Dogs that heard a [non-reward marker] following an early error continued to make errors, and none were able to progress to lure level 2. In contrast dogs whose early errors were ignored were able to recover and eventually move on to at least lure level 2. This pattern of results lends credence to some trainers' assertions that hearing [non-reward markers] might cause certain dogs to abandon training, rather than attempting to work past their errors to perform the behavior correctly...

In other words, dogs who are simply working to discover the correct behaviors, and are rewarded for those behaviors, keep at the training task and ultimately succeed, while those dogs who are not only told when they have made the correct response but are also told when they have made the wrong response seem to become despondent and give up on the whole learning task.

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How Dogs Drive Emotional Well-being

Science helps explain the profound psychological benefits of owning a dog.

Posted Apr 18, 2018

Caren Osten

[The Right Balance](#)

"A dog is the only thing on earth that loves you more than you love yourself." – Josh Billings



It is said that dogs are a (wo)man's best friend. The logic behind this sentiment is obvious to most dog owners: They are loyal, devoted, loving, dependable, and typically cuddly. Who wouldn't want a best friend with those qualities?

But according to [research](#), dogs can be much more than simply a trusting buddy. The evidence proving the [physical benefits](#) of living with a canine companion has been well documented and varies from improved [cardiovascular](#) health and increased physical activity to [lower cholesterol](#) and decreased blood pressure.

There's no question that my dogs get me out to do more walking and hiking than I would otherwise, even on the days when I'd prefer to lounge in my pajamas or sip my coffee and read. But physical exercise aside, dogs add much more to our daily lives, and science is catching on.

Adding to the plus side of the canine cause, emerging research is showing an array of ways in which dogs can provide support and a sense of calm for our daily emotional and psychological stresses, as well as [traumatic](#) events.

Here are a few of the findings concerning dogs and the benefits they can offer.

Dogs teach us [mindfulness](#).

When your dog lies on the floor, bathing in the sun as it streams through the window, it is doing just that — experiencing the sense of warmth that spans across its body. “Perhaps one of the greatest psychological benefits of interacting with a dog is the opportunity it provides to be more mindful — to purposely focus your [attention](#) on the present moment,” reads an [article](#) from Harvard Medical School.

Dogs can inspire mindfulness during an ordinary walk. In [a New Yorker article](#), author Frédéric Gros says, “You’re doing nothing when you walk, nothing but walking. But having nothing to do but walk makes it possible to recover the pure sensation of being, to rediscover the simple joy of existing, the joy that permeates the whole of [childhood](#).”

Spending time with dogs, who have a natural capacity to open up to each moment as it unfolds — the sights, sounds, and smells — can motivate us to follow their example. Try taking a cue from your dog, and as you go about your day, take a moment to bring your attention to the sensations in your body. Take a few deep breaths, and notice how that makes you feel. Engage your senses, and savor what is happening around you. Then thank your dog for setting a good example.

And if you’re looking to meditate *with* your dog, check out [Petitations](#), a website started by Elisabeth Paige, a UC-Davis researcher. Paige found that petting her dogs became her anchor to the present moment, and she has since written a book on how to “petitate” and offers guided meditations on her website.

Dogs relieve stress.

Life is filled with stressors and to-do lists that never seem to end. Recent [studies](#) show the psychological benefits of having a furry friend come to work, and a growing number of companies — Atlantic Health System, Mars Inc., Amazon, and Etsy, to name a few — offer a dog-friendly environment in an effort to reduce stress among employees.

College students are yet another [stressed-out](#) population. When the University of British Columbia brought in [therapy](#) dogs, providing 246 students with a chance to pet and cuddle during drop-in sessions, the [results](#), published in *Stress and Health*, were impressive: Students who were surveyed both before and after engaging with the dogs reported a significant decrease in their stress level, along with increased [happiness](#) and a higher energy level following the session.

“The results were remarkable,” said Stanley Coren, study co-author and professor emeritus of psychology at UBC. “We found that, even 10 hours later, students still reported slightly less negative emotion, feeling more supported, and feeling less stressed, compared to students who did not take part in the therapy dog session.”

Dogs lead us to nature.

As dog owners, we are outside walking our dogs every day; hopefully, a few times a day. But having a dog also motivates us to get into green spaces — a walk in the park, along a beach, or into the woods. And thanks to these leash pullers (mine, anyway), the lure into nature is bringing us significant benefits.



In recent years, [research](#) has shown that nature can provide positive impacts by offering stress relief, boosting your mood, increasing social interaction, encouraging physical activity, soothing pain, and enhancing your [creativity](#). Even in an urban environment, you’ll reap the benefits. Studies suggest that being in any green space — whether it’s a small park or an endless coastline — will boost your mental health.

Dogs offer [empathy](#).

When Benjamin Stepp, an Iraq War veteran, experiences pain and starts to feel agitated, Arleigh, his service dog, will try to distract him by first putting her paw on his foot. If Mr. Stepp doesn’t respond, Arleigh, who came from [K9s For Warriors](#), will put her head on his lap. And if that doesn’t work, she will stand up and place her paws on his shoulders.

This ability, known as *emotional contagion* — the spread of feelings between animals and people — is gaining traction in the field of science. [Recent findings](#) from the University of Vienna suggest that dogs can sense emotions and even differentiate between good and bad ones.

Stepp, who suffered a [traumatic brain injury](#) and endures severe pain in his back and legs, says [anger](#) kept him alive when he was serving overseas, but that is no longer necessary. Once Arleigh senses her owner's [anger](#) and [anxiety](#) building, she gives him a signal to start using mindful breathing and other tools to calm down until she senses his negative emotions have diminished.

“Since dogs share their natural environment with us, humans, our emotional vocalizations are likely to be of relevance to them,” says Annika Huber, author of the University of Vienna study. “It indicates our close relationship.”

Dogs bring comfort.



When my father was dying of cancer, it was my dog, Ginger, who brought me the most comfort. Every morning before visiting my father at the hospital, she and I walked to our secret place — a hidden, rocky perch in a nearby park from where we could look out over the water — and just sat. I stared in thought, sometimes crying, other times frustrated, and Ginger got close enough to my body so I knew she was there to support me. She waited for my cues, watching my every move.

The comfort that dogs are able to bring touches people in a variety of circumstances — sometimes traumatic. An article in *The Los Angeles Times* reported how [young sexual abuse victims](#) are finding comfort in therapy dogs, which are provided by the Orange County district attorney’s office. The program, a partnership with a group called PANDA (PAWS [[Pets](#) Are Wonderful Support] Assist the Needs of the District Attorney), aims to help comfort child victims of [sexual abuse](#) when meeting with prosecutors on their case.

Cynthia Woxen has seen the smiling faces on these children when her therapy dog Teagen, a former racing greyhound she adopted five years ago from a rescue, enters the room. "There have been a couple times during our PANDA visits where she [Teagen] refuses to leave the side of a child who needs her," Woxen said.

Dogs provide a sense of purpose.

In *Being Mortal*, a book about the realities of aging and medicine by surgeon Atul Gawande, the author uncovers through his research and experiences that people are at their happiest when they feel their lives have purpose. In one chapter, Gawande writes about a bleak nursing home that found joy and renewal when a dedicated physician brought in plants, animals, and children. The discovery here was that many of the depressed patients simply needed to make sure a plant was fed water, or a little bird was eating.

The need to care for another being offers a reason — a sense of purpose — to get up and do what needs to be done, especially for the [elderly](#). For many people, young and old, dogs can drive that intention — we feed them, walk them, care for them, and get little but affection in return.

Dogs promote socialization.

When out for a walk with your dog, and given the opportunity, how many times does Snoopy sniff another dog or tolerate being sniffed? These sniff sessions are prime opportunities for striking up a conversation with the human on the other end of the leash.

Having social support brings us a sense of belonging and is essential to our well-being. Walking your dog is not only a great way to explore your community, but also a chance to chat up your neighbors. In a [study](#) of more than 800 people over 50, those who walked a dog at least four times per week were more likely to report feeling a strong sense of community, compared to people who didn't own a dog, lending



itself to healthy aging.

In a study of people in wheelchairs, those who had a dog received [more smiles](#) and had more conversations with people passing by than those without a dog. This is significant because able-bodied people often exhibit uncomfortable behaviors — such as gaze avoidance, greater personal distance, and briefer social interactions — making dogs a factor toward encouraging friendlier exchanges. These results also suggest that service dogs have a greater role than just work tasks; they enhance opportunities for social connections, which is an added, meaningful benefit.

So, next time you're out walking and not feeling hurried, enjoy some banter with another dog owner. Even a smile — from one dog lover to another — can go a long way.

Dogs decrease [loneliness](#) and [depression](#).

We may be ever more connected on social media, but in these times of physical disconnection, loneliness is becoming a health [epidemic](#). In fact, there is enough concern in the United Kingdom that Prime Minister Theresa May has appointed a Minister of Loneliness to tackle the issue. But [research](#) shows that among the benefits of dog ownership is a sense of companionship and social support that can lead to less loneliness.

According to Gary Christenson, chief medical officer at Boynton Health Service at the University of Minnesota, it comes down to a pet's loyalty and devotion: "There is a bond and companionship that makes a big difference in mental health."



Pet owners have a lower rate of depression, and [studies](#) also show that they suffer fewer symptoms of depression when there is a pet in the home. "The calming presence and the social bond that pets bring can be very powerful," says Christenson. "Animals give something to focus on instead of the negative thoughts a depressed person is prone to have."

When a pet pays attention to you, they're giving you unconditional love and acceptance."

USRVDTC Budget

	2021	2020	2019
President	\$50	\$50	\$50
Vice President	\$1,500	\$1,000	\$1,000
Secretary	\$50	\$50	\$50
Treasurer	\$50	\$50	\$50
Agility Trials	\$17,255	\$17,255	\$17,255
Agility Training	\$150	\$150	\$150
Agility Equipment	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200
CGC	\$100	\$75	\$75
Club	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
Delegate	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
Historian	\$50	\$50	\$50
Hospitality	\$200	\$200	\$200
Video/Book	\$250	\$250	\$250
Newsletter	\$50	\$100	\$100
Obedeince/Rally Trial	\$7,400	\$7,400	\$7,400
Obedience Training	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Obedience Equipment	\$1,000	\$500	\$500

Publicity	\$100	\$500	\$500
Tracking Test	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,200
Tracking Training	\$100	\$800	\$800
Trailer	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$3,500
Seminar	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Scent Work Trial	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
Scent Work Training	\$250	\$500	\$500

USRVDTC 2021 COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Agility & Obedience Equipment Manager	Carl Friedrich
Agility Training Director	Alica Thompson
Agility Trial Chairperson	LaDawn Moad
Agility Trial Secretary	DMP/Suzanne Belger
AKC Delegate	Barbara Norton
AKC Delegate Liaison	Nicki Bowden
Canine Good Citizen Chairperson	Richard Brizzee
Financial Audit Committee	Nicki Bowden, Desi Chase, Nicole Crossley
Historian	Rosha Adams
Hospitality	Lucien Frederick
Librarian	Marilynne Manguba
Newsletter	Desi Chase
Obedience Training Director	Heike Vitacolonna
Obedience Trial Chairperson	Lucien Frederick
Obedience Trial Secretary	DMP/Suzanne Belger

Public Education	Marilynne Manguba
Publicity and Demonstrations	Melissa Meyers
Scent Work Training Director	Brian Meyers
Scent Work Trial Chairperson	Nicki Bowden
Scent Work Trial Secretary	DMP/Suzanne Belger
Tracking Training Director	Brian Meyers
Tracking Test Chairperson	Lucien Frederick
Tracking Test Secretary	Nicki Bowden
Trailer	Marilynne Manguba
Webmaster	Brian Meyers

USRV DTC BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Date 01/14/2021

The regular monthly board meeting of the Upper Snake River Valley Dog Training Club was called to order by President, Nicki Bowden, at 6:12p.m., on Thursday, January 14th 2021, at 447 Park Ave., in Idaho Falls ID.

Previous Board Minutes Read/Dispensed: Last board meeting posted in the newsletter

Motion by: Suzanne Belger

Seconded by: Lucian Fredericks

Board Members Present:

Suzanne Belger Marilyn Manguba Nicki Bowden

Lacey Moon LayLa Johnson Melissa Meyers Lucian Frederick

Report of President:

2021 Committee Chairs were discussed (Attached)

- We need to be more careful with secretaries with trials because we have had problems with issues arising. Our secretaries needs be trained and insured so that if we get an AKC fine, they're covered and the club isn't liable.
- All positions filled after a few calls were made.

2021 Budget was gone through and changes and updates were made.

(Attached)

Report of Vice President: Christmas in July party?

Report of Secretary: None

Report of Treasurer:

- Gem State Australian Shephard Club having an obedience trial for all breeds. At 4-H building. Can they rent our mats? They'll send a flier when it gets closer so our members can sign up. A long discussion was had about renting our equipment out: replacement cost, wear-and-tear possibilities, practice vs. trial equipment, rental value/cost, security deposit. Suzanne moved: \$500 Security deposit and \$5 per mat charge with a signed written contract and proof of insurance. Seconded by Nicki. Passed.
- We have a waiting list for our obedience classes. We have people signing up for the class and then not continuing with classes. Should we institute a policy that club members that sign up for classes but do not attend the classes have to sit out the next class round? We have a partial refund policy for non-club members but members aren't being held accountable. This is a problem when we don't have enough people paying for classes to pay for the rent of the building because all the spots are full of members (and many aren't completing the class).
- If Blackfoot doesn't happen, do we want to have a stand-alone scent work trial? It would be June 17-20. It was all agreed that it would be beneficial to our club.

Report of Committees: None

Unfinished Business: None

New Business: None

Motion for Adjournment: Lucian Frederick

Seconded by: Melissa Meyers

Time Adjourned: 8:30pm

USRVDTC BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Date 1/21/2021

The regular monthly board meeting of the Upper Snake River Valley Dog Training Club was called to order by President, Nicki Bowden , at 7:04p.m., on Thursday, January 21,2021 via Zoom.

Previous Board Minutes Read/Dispensed: Last board meeting posted in the newsletter

Motion by: Suzanne Belger

Seconded by: Lucian Fredericks

Board Members Present:

Suzanne Belger

Melissa Meyers

Nicki Bowden

Lacey Moon

Marilyn Manguba Layla Johnson

Lucian

Frederick

Report of President: None

Report of Vice President: None

Report of Secretary: None

Report of Treasurer: Report held for regular meeting

Report of Committees: None

Unfinished Business: None

New Business: None

Motion for Adjournment: Suzanne Belger

Seconded by: Lucian Frederick

Time Adjourned: 7:05pm

USRVDTC REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Date January 21, 2021

The regular monthly meeting of the Upper Snake River Valley Dog Training Club was called to order by President, Nicki Bowden, at 7:06 p.m., on Thursday, January 21, via Zoom, in Idaho Falls ID.

Members present (for Board meeting and regular meeting)

Lacey Moon Adams	Nicki Bowden	Suzanne Belger	Rosha
Lois Olson	Steve Olson	Layla Johnson	
Cheryl Loomis			
Desirae Chase Frederick	Alicia Thompson	Marilyn Manguba	Lucien
Jane Guidinger P'Pool	Heike Vitacolonna	Kelly P'Pool	David
Jimmy Bell	Melissa Meyers	Brian Meyers	
Richard	Brizzee	Sara Hatcher	Leslie Hill
Donna Whitman LeAnn Chaffin	James Norrell	Shel Williams	Carl Friedrich
	LaDawn Moad		

Introduction of Guests/Visitors: Jennifer Evans – submitted application to re-apply. Will vote next meeting.

Minutes of Previous Regular Meeting Read/Dispensed: Printed in Newsletter

Motion by: Suzanne to accept minutes as printed in newsletter

Seconded by: Lucien Frederick

Report from the Board Meeting: Motion to suspend since everyone was here by Suzanne Belger.

Report of the President: None

Report of the Vice President: None.

Report of the Secretary: Received WKC Tracking premium will forward to Desirae Chase to print in newsletter.

Report of the Treasurer: Suzanne Belger read the monthly and year-to-date financial reports. Copy included in the file with minutes. She also provided a screen-share so everyone attending could see the balance sheet for 2020. It described how the club took a -\$1400.40 net loss over 2020. If anyone wants a copy of the 2020 Balance Sheet, please email Suzanne. So far in 2021 we have a positive income of \$2170.19.

Report of Committees:

Auditing Committee- Nicki Bowden reported that the 2020 books were audited, they looked good and they were sent off to the accountant.

Agility – Carl Friedrich reported that he purchased new sandbags and they were filled and ready to go. He can't get into the trailer because of the ice, but they will be added later. LaDawn Moad reported on the April Agility Trial. The premium is out and the trial is April 16,17 and 18 at Wind River Horse Arena.

Obedience –Heike Vitacolonna reported that obedience classes are full for February. The classes are on Tuesdays 5:15 and 6:15. Suzanne Belger asked about when to start April classes. It was agreed that they'll start around April 20 and run to June 8. We'll decide specifics when it gets a little closer.

Unfinished Business:

Lucien Frederick – The engraver has finished with the plaques and hangers and when we can have another get-together he will hand them out.

New Business:

Nicki Bowden – Updates to standing rules. The updates were emailed out but Suzanne screen-shared the updates for voting on. There was a long discussion about the proposed changes to 2.1d,f,h ,v. This proposed change deals with the

trial secretary being insured. Questions about what type of insurance is required, why insurance is required for that position, who needs to pay for the insurance policy, who would not want to volunteer if they were required to purchase insurance were all brought forth. Because of the lengthy discussion and questions about this issue it was suggested by Carl Friedrich that we table it for now and people can gather more information before a vote. However, Suzanne encouraged that we still vote on the remaining changes (3.1, 3.2e,f,g and 3.3c,d,e,i) in order for our club to stay compliant with AKC. A few questions arose about these changes. Leslie Hill mentioned that recording of membership volunteer hours should be easier. Nicki Bowden said that would be changed on the website to be easier. Tracking fees needed to be adjusted to reflect the amount of work to run each type of test. Suzanne made the proposed changes. Leslie Hill moved that we accept all proposed changes to the Standing Rules with the exception to all changes to 2.1 (Secretary being insured). A vote was held and passed by a majority.

Nicki Bowden read the 2021 Committee Heads and the 2021 Budget. It will be attached to the newsletter and recorded with the minutes in the file.

Membership Applications Read/Approved: Holly Jossi's family membership application was read by Lacey Moon. Marilyn Manguba put together a voting poll and Holly's application was unanimously approved. Nicki Bowden read the applications for Jennifer Evans and Silvana Scott. They will be re-read and voted on next month.

Motion for Adjournment: Carl Friedrich

Seconded by: Suzanne Belger

Time Adjourned: 8:01pm

Location of Next Club Meeting: TBD

